all but Senator Hill pledged themselves.
One of the oldest members of the Senate said to-day, after the caucus, that in the preparation of every tariff bill with which he has been connected during his public life the Louisiana delegation always come to the front as the most persistent and conspicuous factor in the negotiapared by the Republican party the Louisians interest had been taken care of, and that, nevertheless, they are always found voting against the bill. The determination with which the Louisiana Senators keep themselves and their cause to the front of the fight over the pending Tariff bill indicates that they still regard their interest of paramount importance, even if they do not hold the key to the whole situation. One or the other of the Louisiana Benators has had the floor in the Senate about Il the time lately, and while they are constant ly complaining that the augar interests of their State are not properly provided for and accus-ing the Democrats of bad faith and treachthey are nevertheless found voting with the Democratic Senators, On night of July 3, when the Tariff bill passed, both of the Senators from raga at what they called the bad faith of their mocratic colleagues in abandoning the proposition for the maintenance of the sugar bounty. They were so indignant at the alleged double dealing of the Senators on the Finance Committee that one of them (Mr.Caffery) actually voted no on the passage of the Tariff bill, but when he found his colleague (Mr. Blanchard) was not so indignant as he, he changed his vote, and thus bill. Had the Louisiana Senators made good their repeated threats they would have voted no and defeated the bill which they profess to op-

Now the Senate is suffering again from an attack of Louisianism. For more than an hour resterday Mr. Caffery talked away about the sugar interests of Louisiana, and went through the same performance to-day. Nobody had a clear idea of what he was talking about, and some of his colleagues think that he did not know himself. In the Senste, in the caucus, in the public preis, and private conversation, the Louisiana Senators have announced over and over again that the least amount of protection they will accept as a return for their votes is a 45 per cent. ad valorem duty on all sugars and a payment of one-half the McKinley bounty on this year's sugar crop. If they get that or better, they say, they will vote for the bill. If less is offered them they will vote against it. Without their votes the bill cannot pass, but nevertheless its opponents are not figuring on these

Secretary Carlisle's participation in to-day's caucus removed from the minds of his friends the hope, which they have repeatedly expressed during the past few days, that he would resent the indignity placed upon him by the President's letter to Chairman Wilson and, resign his place in the Cabinet. Those who have known Mr. Carlisle well for many years are utterly at a loss to account for his apparently utter lack of feeling in the matter. It is true that they have been forced issiveness on other occasions to reslize that he has lost much of his independence in political matters since coming under the domination of President Cleveland, but still they wonder that such little pride as is left does not impel him to resign his office. Several times during the brief life of the second Cleveland Administration Secretary Carlisle has been humili-sted by the action of the President in taking the seins in his own hands and riding rough shod ever the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. But this fact, in the opinion of Mr. Carliste's friends, only aggravates the humili-stion of the President's latest curprise. In the spring of 1893, when the whole country was interested in the struggle that Secve of the Treasury, he took the public his confidence long enough to intimate that Treasury certificates in silver. The circular of instructions had already been issued on this subject when the President, wincing under the criticisms of the contemplated Treasury policy, pushed Secretary Carlisle acide, and in a public interview announced that the Administration had never for a moment thought of doing what Secretary Carlisle had already made arrange-ments to do. Then the long fight over the Silver Repeal bill was brought to a sudden close by the President, and the bill passed just at the moment when a compromise bill, arranged after consultation with Secretary Carlisle and with his approval, was about to pass the Senate. The President smashed that compromise, but Secretary Carlisle never seemed to feel the rebuke to him contained in the President's act. Now Mr. Cleveland has repudlated and villified the men who prepared a compromise Tariff bill, parts of which were personally framed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all of which had his formal approval, and announces to the country that the men who thus abandoned Democratic principles are guilty of perfidy and dishonor. Secretary Carlisle is the ost conspicuous of that faction of Democrats; out instead of resenting the President's insult, he went to-day to the Senate caucus room to help frame another compromise, which may aibly be rejected with the same scorn with which his previous ones have been.

All of the Democrats in Washington, except a few of the more conspicuous worshippers of Grover Cleveland, and, of course, all the Repubicans, express astonishment at the submissiveness of Secretary Carlisle and his apparent allure to appreciate the fact that he has been humiliated before the country, and that the country knows it. His attendance upon the senate caucus to-day, however, kills all the ope of his friends in the accuracy of the widely circulated reports that he contemplated hand-

# THE SENATE CAUCUS.

#### It Agrees to Send the Tart# Bill Back to Conference Without Instructions.

By the United Press. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- If the action of today's Democratic caucus is obeyed, to-morrow will witness an end of the debate on the con ference report on the Tariff bill and that measure will go back to the conference without in structions. After a debate in caucus running over three hours yesterday and upward of that time to-day, Mr. Jarvis's resolution that the bill be sent back without instructions was agreed to by unanimous consent, although at no time did Mr. Vilas give the assurance to the caucus that he would not press his motion to strike out the differential duty on refined sugar

The caucus met promptly at 3 o'clock, and the first speech was that of Mr. Gordon, who counselled unity of action and said he hoped that the result of the meeting would be that all proposed motions looking to instructions to the conferences would be withdrawn and the bill sent back with s simple insistence of the Senate upon its amendments. Several other speeches were ade in this strain by Senators Gray, Jarvis, Lindsay, Walsh, and others.

The first step in this direction necessitated the ascertainment of what Mr. Vilas intended to do regard to his motion to strike out the differential duty placed upon refined sugar In response to a direct question put to him. Mr. Vilas said that he was in favor of striking out this differential, because he be lieved that by so doing much of the opposition that was manifested against the bill would be removed, and the way would be paved adjustment of the differences between the two Houses. With this duty, which he said there could be nothing to interfere with a speedy settlement of all the troubles and the early passage of the bill, and the approval of the President For that reason Mr. Vilas said it was his intention to press the motion and cause it to prevail if

Mr. Caffery and Mr. Blanchard both spoke on the sugar schedule, and advected a "flat" duty of 46 per cent. on all sugars and the ant of the bounty for this year, which, they asserted with some feeling, had been promised given them. Both the Louisiana Senators dewas not made the Londstons people would insist that the full measure of protection promised them in the pending bill should be granted of they would vote against the bill. They said they would insist that the 40 per cent, on raw augar, the one eighth of a cent differential on refined, which benefited their people as much as it did the refluers, be given them, and that the bounty for 1894 should be paid the growers of sugar in this country, and the treaty with Haveli abrogated. Unless this was done, they served notice on the

Cancus that they would cote against the bill. It mattered little to them what Instructions were given the conference: what they were concerned about was the final agreement. If it did not include these points it could not receive the sanction of the Louisians Senators.

Mr. Vilas spoke in reply to this, and again urged that the differential be stelled not not the called Mr. Smith of New Jewsy to the marble he made a special of New Jewsy to the marble he made a special ting could got keep from penetrating the outside. Mr. Smith was emphatic and volument. He warned Mr. Vilas that he was triding with a weighty subject when he talked of changing the bill which had been the result of so much herd work in the Senate, and which had only passeed by a very slim mejority of one vote, Mr. Smith said that a number of Senators who had been opposed to the incurne tax had been induced to vote for the bill because the schedules relating to the industries of the great States they represented had been arranged so their shops would not be compelled to shut up or their workmen thrown out of employment. Because this had been done they had consented to said the workmen throw would stand by the party. It was the said, no, more than right that a differential duty should be placed on refined sugar, an industry that gave employment to thousands of men in the States where reining of angar was conducted. Any attempt to change this schedule or any other schedule striking at the sailent, points of the bill would, Mr. Smith said, he halled with satisfaction by those who had boiled the income tax, because they were very sick of their bear gain and would jump at anything that would release them from it.

Mr. Smith also said that were enough votes at command without those of the squares an industry that gave employment to thousands of his monitors to indefinitely postpone the conference report and kill it. In solemn tone Mr. Smith said, selected mr. Smith also said that the said sope had to the differential he to see the surface of his remains

jeopardy.
In one of these cross-fires Mr. Smith recalled to Mr. Vilas a speech he formerly made in the caucus, in which he pleaded for unity and harmony, and insisted that the Democrats got together upon some sort of a bill, so that the party could keep its pledges. Mr. Smith is said to have reminded Mr. Vilas that he was one of the most persistent Senators in asking Senators to pledge themselves to stand by the bill that was agreed upon, so that it might safely pass the Senate.

paedge themselves to stand by the fill that was agreed upon, so that it might safely pass the Senate.

Mr. Vilas admitted making this speech, but said that he did not consider that these pledges bound the Senate after the bill got out of the Senate and into the conference.

This reply irritated Mr. Smith, who retorted that that sort of "mugwump logic" might be effectual in some places, but it would not do in a caucus where men pledged themselves to stand by a measure and see it through.

The men who entered the caucus, Mr. Smith insisted, were as much bound to stand by their bill in conference as they were in the Senate, and be then reltorated his threat that if that sort of an argument was to prevail the bill was dead and would never get back into conference.

"The men who opposed your income tax," said Mr. Smith, "but who yielded under the influence of pledices made here in this room, will not submit to ft, and I want to say again that any attempt to make the changes suggested means a motion to indefinitely postione the conference reject now before the Senate. If that motion should be made on the Democratic side of the chamber it will prevail."

In the further discussion, participated in by Mr. Vest, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Brice, it was shown Mr. Vilas, as these gentlemen viewed the situation, that the bill was weaker to-day than

report pow before the Senate. If that motion should be made on the Democratic side of the chamber it will prevail."

In the further discussion, participated in by Mr. Vest, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Brice, it was shown Mr. Villas, as these gentlemen viewed the situation, that the bill was weaker to-day than it was when it passed the Scunte by its very small majorfty.

"With your own vote for the bill counted," said one Senator, addressing Mr. Villas, "there is to-day but forty-two votes solid for the bill which is now on the Vice-President's table. And your own votes." This was intended, as one Senator with described the situation said, to refer to Mr. Murphy and particularly Mr. Irby, both of whom have declined to enter the causeus, and who are looked upon as at least lukewarm in their frieudship for the bill, although both of them voted for it before.

The subject of coal and iron one was nagain brought up, but they did not cut much of a facture in the debate, which regred chiefly over augar. There was a hint that it would be wise for the Senate to reduce the duty on coal and iron, but Mr. Pugh at once took issue with this suggestion and reliterated what he said yesterday, teiling the caucus that if these two matters were touched nother he nor his colleague would we. The said, was carnestly in favor of passing a bill as soon as possible and ending the rouble and giving the country rest and quiet. He and that he had become possessed of a good deal of information that was now the mind of the Democrats present. he said that he had become possessed of a good deal of information that was never touched nother he nor his colleague would we have a specific and while mental he said, was carnestly in favor of passing a bill as soon as possible and ending the rouble and giving the country rest and quiet. He said that he would take the matter under careful advisement, and would decide it in his own mind in the morning.

A Senator who described the situation to a United Press reporter and known the Heavis of the specific and sow

# THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

Speeches by Caffery of Louisiano and Danlei and Hunton of Virginia.

WARRINGTON, July 25. The controversy between the President and the Democratic Senstors has evidently lost none of its powers of attraction, judging by the packed condition of the Senate galleries again to-day. In the continued absence of the Vice-President, the Chair was filled by Senator Harris (Dem., Tenn.), President pro tem. of the Senate.

The massage from the House, asking further conference on the Tariff bill, was, on motion of Vest (Dem., Mo.), taken up at 1 P. M. and

aid before the Senate.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.), who had moved yes teniay that the Senate conference be instructed to use their efforts to have a modified augur bounty for 1804 inserted in the sugar schedule. resumed the floor in continuation of his speech of yesterday. He began with a statement of facts to show that under the McKinley act and the construction given to it by the Treasury Department, the growers of sugar cane were prohibited from refining any but their own sugar; and as a refining plant would cost \$300,000, they could not refine even the angar of their own growth so as to compete with the Sugar Trust. All that they could do was to produce centrifugal sugar. Then he spoke of the production of beet sugar in Nebraska, California, and other States of the Northwest, and said that there was a very promising future for that industry if encouragement was not withdrawn from it. He argued that the bounty should be paid, at least for this year. The men who had gone into that industry had done so under the delusion (if It were a delusion) that the Government of the United States was pledged to the payment of the sugar bounty for the fifteen years provided in the McKinley act. He said that the estimate

in the McKinley act. Its sant time time extenses of the protection given by the Senate bill in the Sugar Trust was between 25.100 and 30.100 of a cent per pound; and he thought it was possible to fix a rate of dity on sugar that would give sufficient review to the Government and sofficient protection both to the producer and to the refine. He believe on the Covernment and sofficient protection both to the producer and to the refine. He believe of the covernment and sofficient protection both to the producer and to the refine. He believe of the covernment and sofficient to fix, would meet with would not be difficult to fix, would meet with the approval of Congress and of the country, As to his own state, he declared it to be his belief that, if tariff legislation did not strike down the sugar came interest of Louisiana, that State would be able, in a decade, with its superior to he he will be abled to the sugar producing countries of the world.

Louisiana, he said, did not desire to stand in the way of tariff reform. Louisiana was a Democratic State, and joined her sister States in the effort to bring about tariff reform. But he saked bemocrate to puse, and state. Louisiana had been compelled to be an obstacle to the over the prostrate form of his State. Louisiana had been compelled to be an obstacle to the peculiar theory held by many Democrata as to the best method of bringing about tariff reform. Is his opinion it would have been a wise thing to have followed the old beaten track was a followed to be superior to have followed the old beaten track was considered to the producer of the producer. He would not foul his own nest. He would not rise and say that this, that, and the other thing was distateful to him. He yielded though his personal views on the particular subject night be womewhat impinged upon or opposed by the theories that lay at the foundation of the William to the producer of the produc

did not occupy as broad a position as patriotism demanded. He regarded the delay in the passage of the bill as a great misfortune to the country and to all of its people. The smallest might criticise, but only the wise could achieve results; and, in his judgment, wisdom as to so yast a subject would be found ever in the spirit of compromise and conciliation.

Mr. Humon, the other Democratic Senator from Virginia, said that the paragraph in the report of Mr. Gorman's speech did injustice to himself and his colleagues, because there were no two Senators who had made more sacrifices in order to obtain an early passage of the Tariff bill. He confessed that he was carnestly in favor of a revenue duty of 40 cents a ton on contained from ore; but the day had never come, and never would come, when he was not willing to make sacrifices in regard to those duties. As to sugar, he thought that the proposed rate of 40 per cent, ad valorem was also a fair revenue fariff. And these duties afforded, at the same time, incidental protection to sugar, coal, and iron ore. That was his lifes of proper tariff reform. As to the one-eighth of a cent a pound additional discriminating duty on sugar, he said that he was not in favor of protecting trusts, but was, on the contrary, violently opposed to it; but when it was recollected that the McKinley and gave one-half of a cent discriminating duty and the Senate bill gave only one-eighth of a cent, no one should hesitate a moment in allowing that one-eighth. He thought that there was patriotism enough in the Democrata of both Houses to give and take. They would thus get a bill which, if not satisfactory to himself or to other Senators, would be so much better than the McKinley act that they would take it, and take it giadly. This was not a time for Democrata to stand for their own opinions and to reject the opinions of brother Democrata within the sound of his voice and no Democrat within the sound of his voice and no Democrat within the sound of his voice and no Democrat within the sound

# Proceedings to the House.

WASHINGTON, July 25, This day was set apart by the House Committee on Rules for the consideration of measures reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and Chairman Martin succeeded in having passed three bills of a general nature. These were House bills to amend the general act of June 27, 1850, by providing pensions for widows and orphans of sol-diers who died or were killed in discharge of duty, and who did not therefore receive dis charges from the service; authorizing fourthclass Postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners; and to extend during the terms of their natural lives the pensions granted to insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless oridiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless orphan children of a deceased soldier. The Senate bill to pension Frances Corse, widow of the
late Gro. John M. Curse, at the rate of \$100 a
month, was also passed.

The conference report on the Legislative.
Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was
submitted by Mr. Dockey (Dem. Mo. and after an hour's desultory debate was agreed to. The
pill carries a total appropriation of \$21.308.235.
being a decrease of \$557.507 from the bill for
the year anded June 30.1836.

Speaker Crisp laid before the House the letter
of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, announcing the fact that he had presented to the
Chamber of Deputies the resolutions of Congress
on the death of President Carnot, and express-

ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESSED.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE NAVY TARD Additions to Be Made to the Hospital and New Sea Walls to Be Built,

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The Naval Appropriation bill contains authority for the use of \$65,000, secured from the sale of the Navy Yard lands to Brooklyn, for the improvement of the Naval Hospital. The Medical Department proposes to begin at once the erection of two large wings to the present building, with accommodations for two or three hundred more pa-tients, and to modernise the present sick wards, put in new appliances, and make the building a model hospital. The hospital is the most im-portant belonging to the naval service. There are annually more sick persons in it than any quate, and the facilities are not sufficient for properly caring for and treating the great num-

properly caring for and treating the great number of officers and seamen who get sick at the Navy Yard. The Surgeon General of the navy expects to make the hospital the finest of the kind in the world. All wooden work is to be removed and replaced by iron. The walls will be painted and iron stairways erected.

Of the large sum derived by the department for the land sold to Brocklyn \$250,000 goes to the medical branch for improvements of the hospital. The amount secured this year will be sufficent to begin the improvements, which will be carried on to completion when the rest of the appropriation is made available next session. Other improvements will be made to the Navy Yard proper out of money secured from the same source. New sea walls are to be built, shops enlarged, and a canseway erected over the large sewer leading to the yard.

the large sewer leading to the yard.

The wooden steam frigate Lancaster was put into the timber dry dock at the Navy Yard yesterday morning. Then the water was pumped out of the dock, the bottom of the ship being cleaned of barnacles and dirt meanwhite. It is four years since the Lancaster was in a dry dock, and her bottom will now be examined to find whether the plates of the copper sheathing have become so thin or been so badly eaten as to used to be renewed. The yessel is also to receive extensive other repairs, to make which will consume forty-two working days, according to the estimate.

When the cruiser Atlanta gets time to go to the Navy Yard her crank shaft is to be removed and another one put in. This extra crank shaft is now at the Navy Yard. The vessel is to go to the Navy Yard after the naval reserve work has been finished—about the middle of August, it is thought—and the work probably will take about a month.

### EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS'S VIEWS. The President's Letter to Mr. Wilson U.

NEWPORT, July 25. - Ex-United States Senato Scorge F. Edmunds of Vermont, in an interview vesterday, said of the President's Wilson letter:
"The President made a constitutional misake in sending such a letter to a member of Congress with any intent for it to be made pubic, and I do not know of any precedent for such

Regarding the proposition to elect United States Senators by popular vote, Mr. Edmunds

action."

"The Senate always has been and always will se, so long as constituted through election by the Legislatures of the States, what John Adams called 'the sheet anchor of the Republic. On the whole it has been of invaluable service in the good government of this country. This attack upon the Constitution and the House provision for the election of the Senators directly by the people is an immense delusion and an at-tempted disturbance of conservative balance, as

tempted disturbance of conservative balance, as the Senate is the feature that the makers of the Constitution intended to have most pronounced effect. The quality of men selected through popular vote is much more likely to reduce the quality of the Body, as is perfectly obvious to any person who is at all read in the political history of this or other countries.

"In one or two States it may be possible to secure two or three men to vote for a particular Senator by means of purchase, which is a particularly bad thing, but it must be remembered that the men that manage that sort of thing can control the primaries to choose delegates to a State convention more certainly than the members of any State Legislature ever elected, and that the people may generally be relied upon to vote for the party nomlines, good or bad. If the States of the Union have a wise regard for their own State independence and safety, they will preserve the election in their own legislative body as they preserve the making of laws."

### LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

# Matters of Interest In and About the Halls

WASHINGTON, July 25. Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.) to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to restrict the jurisdiction of Federal courts. The measure provides that hereafter no United States Circuit or District Court, or any Judge of these courts, shall impleed or permit any State officer to be impleaded in his official capacity in any action or suit in such court, or in any manner restrain or enjoin him from the execution or discharge of his official duties under the laws of the State. Hereafter no Judge of a United States Circuit or Disstrain the execution of any State law: and all writs of injunction or restraining orders hereafter issued against any State officer in his official capacity, or in any manner restraining him from the execution of his duties under State aw, or against the execution of any State law, shall be obtained in the first instance in a State

Secretary Lamont has gone to his old home at McGrawville, N. Y., where his family are spend-ing the summer. He expects to return next Tuesday.

Second Liem, George Friderici, Thirtieth Regiment Royal Prussian Infantry, has been attached to the German legation at Washington in place of Lieut. Von Kummer, the hero of the famous ride from Vienna to Berlin, who recently returned to Germany to fight a duel with an officer who had made reflections upon him. For this offence, duelling being against the regulations of the army, he is now confined in a military prison as a result of court martial.

The Senate has confirmed the following nom-

Waiter I. Carter, hurveyor of Customs for the port of Patchogue, S. Y. John C. Arnold to be Surveyor-General of Oregon, Commodore Oscar F. Stanton to be Bear Admiral in the navy. Capt. Edward O. Mathews to be Commodore, Commander A. S. Growninshield to be Captain. Piret Assistant Engineer Alfred Hoys to be Chief Engineer in the revenue cutter service.

The House Commerce Committee to-day decided to report favorably a bill prepared by Socretary Carlisle of the Treasury Department Secretary Carlisle of the Treasury Department amending section 5,294 of the Revised Statutes so that the Secretary of the Treasury may remit penalties provided for in laws relating to vessels, or discoptinue any prosecution in connection therewith, except the penalty of imprisonment or of removal from office, upon such terms as he shall think proper. All rights granted to informers by such laws shall be held subject to informers by such laws shall be held subject to the Secretary's power of remission, except in cases where the claims of any informer to the share of any penalty shall have been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction prior to the application for the remission of the penalty.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon fifteen bills for which they will try to receive consideration on Thursday, but it try to receive consideration on Thursday, but it is not likely that more than half a dozen of the number can be reached before the hour of adjournment. These are as follows:

Extending the employment of life-saving crews from August in each year to the first of June following.

Extending the benefits of the marine hospitals to the keepers and crews of life-saving stations.

tale to the keepers and crews of life-saving stations.
Providing for the construction of a revenue cutter for service in the harbor of San Francisco. Establishing a for signal at Kewannee, Wis. Appropriating \$5.700 to the dependent rolatives of the seame of the Netherlands steamed Amsterdam, who recently lost their lives in the effort to save the crew of the American schooner Maggie E. Wells, and for the relief of the sole survivor of the rescuing party.

The resolution to investigate the recent Chicago railway strikes will also be brought up, and, as some debate in expected upon it, it is not probable that sufficient time will remain for any other business to be considered. The Pooling bill and all cognate bills before the committee will be held over until December next.

Commander Willard H. Brownson of the De-troit has been detached. He was selected at his own request by Admiral Benham at Rio to con-voy American merchant vessels to their dock at the height of the revolution, and covered his ships with glory by steaming past the heaviest ships of Mello's rebel fiect and fring the shot that virtually ended the blockade. It was claimed to be the first shot fired by an American war ship at a man-of-war since the civil war, it is understood that Commander Brownson will be attached to the Naval Academy. Commodore Joseph N. Miller has been ordered to assume command of the Boston Navy Yard on Aug. 3, instead of Aug. 27, as originally di-rected.

rected.

Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following: New York—At Lamson. John Butler, vice C. W. Thompson. removed; at Marieta, Peter Pitrpatrick, vice F. A. Hathbun, resigned; at Pomper, William But-

Secretary Herbert to-day ordered the naval stalion from the cruiser Charleston, which has been on duty at Oakland during the railnas been on duty at Cakland during the rail-road disturbances, to return to their proper post on that vessel, (sen. Buger, in command of the United States forces in California, not requiring their presence any longer. The Charleston is expected to be ready for sea in a few days. Un-less actual bostilities are reported from Japan in the next day or two, the Charleston will prob-ably relieve the Bennington at La Libertad.

The Senate Committee on Territories tals morning ordered a favorable report on the ad-mission into the Union of the Territories of Ari-sons and New Mexico. The bill is drawn on the same general lines as that followed in the ad-mission of Utah.

MRS. BENTLEY INDIGNANT. The Accusations of Her Children Are Ab

The hearing in the application to Chancellor McGill for the appointment of a guardian for the two young children of Mrs. Emma Bentley, ridow of Peter Bentley of Jersey City, has been postponed until August. The troubles of the Bentley family, which have been aired in the Court of Chancery in Jersey City during the past day or two, have been the topic of conversation in the city. The handsome and buxon widow could hardly restrain herself when her elde children were giving testimony to convince Chancellor McGill that she was not proper person to have the care of the chil-dren. It was with difficulty that her lawyer, ex-Gov. Bedle, restrained her from making cene when her daughters Emily and Eugenia, her son Peter, her son-la-law, Warren Dixon and Emily's flance, Dr. Rector, testified that she was in the habit of drinking beer and whiskey. and that she permitted men to hug and kiss her. When she went on the witness stand there was fire in her eye. Ex-Gov. Bedle asked her several questions about her marriage and her husband. I wish my husband were alive!" she exclaimed. "I wouldn't be undergoing this or

"Do you know Mr. Wheedon?" asked her

Wheedon is the young clubman who is said to be the cause of all the trouble in the family. "I know him, yes," she snewered. "Why Governor, he was married years ago to my eldest daughter in tableaux. This is a most ridiculous thing, and I ought not to be submitted to such insults." insults."

tiov. Bedle admonished her to keep calm, and then asked: "Are you engaged to be married to him."

"Never! never!" she exclaimed with a look at her son-in-law, Warren Dixon, which made him her son-in-law, Warren Dixon, which made him wince.

"Did you tell your children that you were engaged to him?"

"Only in a joke. The idea!"

Gov. Bedle asked her about the drinking bout on New Year's eve. She said they all had some claret, but as for being drunk that was ridiculous.

"Do I look like a drunken woman. Governor?

in his most suave manner.
"Chancellor!" exclaimed Mrs. Bentley, passionately turning to Chancellor McGill, "I'm a persecuted woman, and some one ought to pro-

"Chancellor," exclaimed Mrs. Bentley, passionately turning to Chancellor McGill, "I'm a persecuted woman, and some one ought to protect me."

The winness denied that she had been familiar with Wheedon, unless it was when they had asmateur theatricals.

"What is your relation to Wheedon?"

"Well, I feel sorry for him: he has gone through so much for me."

"Now as to what has been said about Mr. Forman?"

"My gracious, Governor!" exclaimed the widow, breitling with indignation, "Mr. Forman is an upright, respectable man. If he was here they, would not dare to make any such accusations against him."

"Well, how about Prof. Wendel?"

"That is simply absurd. He was a teacher at Newton, and, like every other man who came to my house, my children either abused him or accused him.

"Well, what about Actor Jack Palmer?"

The widow leaned back in her chair and a laugh rippied out from her lips.

"Why, Governor," she said, "do you know that Emily there said that if Jack Palmer ever came to Jersey City to act she would back her head to send him flowers." As the widow said this she glanced triumphantly at her daughter Emily, who blushed and looked angry.

"How about that man in Newark that you dined with:" pursued her lawyer.

"Good heavens, Governor, Inven't I a right to look at a man? Am I to give an account of every meal I est? I had an appointment at the gas company's office in Newark, and I first met one man and then another."

"Well, how about the boer?"

"Well is an an an an an an an end the sort of the control of the would beer. The would be the would beer. The would beer would beer. The would be the would beer. The would be the would beer."

"Do you go to church?"

"I did, but I had trouble with the minister."

"Do you go to church?"
"I did, but I had trouble with the minister."
Turning to the Chancellor, Mrs. Bentley remarked parenthetically, "Going to church doesn't make a Christian."
Mrs. Bentley said she believed her daughter Emily's animosity toward her was caused by jealousy.

WIDMER'S 35-FEET-HIGH FENCE. One Side Black, the Other Sky Blue-Mr.

Frederick W. Hulsebus, the Clerk of the vulage of Port Richmond, Staten Island, has incurred the displeasure of his neighbor, George H. Widmer, by building an apartment house next to him, and otherwise violating an agree ment which Widmer says was made between them. As a result, Widmer has erected a fence thirty-five feet high alongside of Hulsepus's houses, which shuts out his view.

A short time ago Hulsebus purchased several ots of land from Widmer on the corner of Post and Richmond avenues. Widmer's house and

lots of land from Widmer on the corner of Post and Richmond avenues. Widmer's house and grounds adjoin it. The story, as told by Widmer, is that an agreement was entered into by Hulassbus whereby he was to erect a private residence on the land. He also agreed to build upon the line ou which Widmer's house was built.

When Hulaschus began the erection of his house Widmer discovered that he was building almost on the line of the sidewalk. He asked Hulaschus to change the line, but he refused to accede to his request. This made Widmer angry.

As the house heared completion Widmer discovered the object for which it was intended and he got madder still. He vowed vengeance and got a lot of boards, one side of which he painted black. He planted several long posts, and ran up a fence thirty-five feet high, with the painted side toward Hulaschus's house. The fence covers the whols side of the house. It was completed yesterday, and workmen were busily engaged painting the side nearest Widmer's house a sky blue color.

Hulaschus, when seen by a reporter, seemed to care but little how many funces Widmer could keep the fence up until he got tired.

Widmer was angry when interviewed, and said Hulaschus had broken faith with him. He declared that he was going to erect a fence on his grounds in the rear of Hulaschus's spariment house on which to place advertisements. The other fence he said would be similarly adorned.

Midsummer Rally of Christian Endonvorces. The midsummer rally of the Christian Endeavorers of the Fourth district was held last night in the Church of the Good Shepherd, West Sixty-sixth street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam avenue. The district comprises all the societies of the churches between Thirty-fourth and 116th streets west of Fifth avenue. The Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, delivered an address on "The Heathen in America."

# Four Bead In All.

William Embich, 36 years old, of 563 West Forty-second street, one of the victims of the elevator accident at Clausen & Price's brewery, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday.

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### N. Y. OFFICE, 76 BROAD ST. NELSON BEARDSLEY'S MILLIONS.

Mrs. Armstrong Brings Suit to Establish Her Cinim To Be Ille Lawful Widow. AUBURN, N. Y., July 25 .- Ever since the death of Nelson Beardsley in January last, leaving six daughters and \$7,000,000, sensational developments have been expected by everybody cognizant of his years of open intimacy with a Mrs

There was a sensation to-day when it became known that the woman's lawyers had served summons and complaint, alleging that the woman in the case is the lawful widow of the deceased millionaire and that her latest born was his legitimate child. The whispered tales of the alleged widow's claim were to the effect that it was a common-law marriage and compact entered into by the couple. The fact that there lived a man who had been

her husband by right of a regular marriage ceremony was regarded by some as a bar to the woman's claim. But others explained that Mr. Armstrong had not lived with his wife for Armstrong had not lived with his wife for years, and the statutory time having elapsed wherein the wife had reasonable doubts of his being alive, she was free to marry again. At all events Mr. Beardsley died without publicly seknowledging a marriage—common law or otherwise—with the woman, and without making the slightest mention of her in his will. She immediately douncd widow's weeds and by frequent visits to the grave of Beardsley she attracted much attention.

The first move in the case was made to-day, when Coburn & Hunter, as Mrs. Armstrong's attorneys, commenced proceedings to establish her claim to a dower right of Mr. Beardsley's millions. In one clause of the complaint is the following statement:

The above named plaintiff respectfully shows that the said plaintiff was lawfully married to Nelson Boardsley in his lifetime and lived and cohabited with him until the time of his death, which took place on child, Nelson D. Beardsley, survives as the issue of such marriage.

The suit is brought by the plaintiff nominally

child. Nelson D. Beardsley, survives as the issue of such marriage.

The suit is brought by the plaintiff nominally to acquire her rightwio the house at 7. Franklin street, where she has lived for several years, and which belongs to the Beardsley estate. The issue involved in the suit is unimportant, except as settling the question of marriage. If successful in this proceeding the plaintiff's right of dower will be established, which is the life use of one-third of all the real estate.

Action has also been commenced against the executors of the Beardsley estate to recover on two promissory notes aggregating \$28,000 and interest from the time they were given. One of the notes—for \$10,000—is now in the plaintiff a possession, but the other, so it is alleged, was placed in a private safe in the Cayuga County National Bank vault, and is now missing. The notes were made payable to Laura A. Armstrong, who was then known under and went by that name. One reads as follows:

AURENS, N. Y., July 15, 1891.

\$10,000. One day after date, for value received, I promise to pay to Laure A. Armstrong, or order. \$10,000, with luterest from date. If unpaid by me to be a

\$10,000. One day after date, for value received, I promise to pay to Laure A. Armstrong, or order, \$10,000, with historist from date. If unpaid by me to be a charge against and paid out of my estate whenever this note shall be presented. Nelson Headanger.

On June 22, 1892, another note was given, so the complaint reads "for \$18,000, to be paid on demand at the Cayuga County National Bank." This note is missing.

Other valuable papers, which it is claimed were deposited in the "private safe" and which are now missing, will be the basis for another suit to be commenced in a few days. It will be brought by "Laura A. Beardsley, as trustee of Nelson D. Beardsley." the infant child, to recover \$70,000. This is the alleged value of securities which the widow asserts had been given to her prior to Mr. Beardsley's death to be kept in trust for the child. The securities, she says, were taken possession of by Mr. Beardsley, who had deposited them in the private safe, where they had been seen a short time before his demise. They are not to be found now. The plaintiff, however, is prepared to praye their existence, so she avers.

Such, in briff, are the three chapters of the most startling sensation which has agitated this community in many a day. The trial of the causes will be awaited with interest. Messrs. Coburn & Hunter have not undertaken the matter alone, but have associated with them a prominent New York attorney, whose identity they decline to make public at this time, but who, they declare, " is a lawyer second in ability to none in the State."

### SERGEANT FARRELL WILL APPEAL. His Discharge Papers Declare that His

Character Is Bad-Can't Re-entist WHITESTONE, L. I., July 25. Sergeant Time thy Farrell of Company C, United States Engineer Battalion, at Willett's Point, after five years' service, received his discharge yesterday morning. Aithough Farrell's discharge papers gave his character as had, he was discharged a non-commissioned officer. Usually when offi-cers misconduct themselves, as Farrell is charged with doing, they are reduced, and when their time is served, if they are allowed to remain that long, they get a second-class private's discharge. Farrell was desirous of reënlisting, but on account of the had character given him he was debarred from doing so. He laid the matter before the Hoard of Officers and asked them to alter his papers with respect to his character.

them to after his papers with respect to his character.

The Board refused and sustained Capt. Black, who charged Farrell with intemperance and bad conduct generally. Farrell considers that he is the victim of a gross outrage. He says he does not know why his character was given as had unless the Captain was actuated by personal splite. He will appeal to the Adjutant-General at Washington. Old soldiers on the post say that if the charges against Farrell are just it is surprising that he should be discharged an officer and charged with bad conduct by the officer whose duty it was to have him reduced. It is the first time in their experience for an officer to be discharged with a bad record.

GIRLS OF SEVENTEEN POTED.

The Law May Be Asked to Upart South Ambay's School Election.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., July 25. The hotly contested election for members of the Board of Education held here yesterday called out the largest vote ever polled at a school trustee elec-

largest vote ever pelled at a school trustee election, nearly 1,000 votes being polled in two hours. The meeting was called at 3.P. M., but the polls were not opened until 3.30 P. M. and were closed at 5.30 P. M., thus shutting out hundreds of workingmen who could not leave their work to go to vote.

There is talk of contesting the election on the ground that it was tilegal to allow women to vote. It is also said that some women voted who were not 21 rears of age, several only being 17 or 18. It is rumored that papers are now being drawn and sworn to which will throw the whole matter in the hands of the courts.

The successful candidates are William Birmingham, who has been Clerk of District No. 38 for eight years; Capt. John Ferd. Thomas J. Scully, who was defeated for Assembly leaf fall; William Bowe, Michael Salmon, Sr., cx-Township Committeeman Edwig Gallagher examples.

MOST OF THE \$3,000 GONE

CONEY IN TWO DAYS.

YOUNG BRATS SPENT \$500

As Much More West for Bicycles, Bont Mire, and Previous Rictous Living-A Good Beat Not Accounted for It Was Money His Mother Cave Him Just He. fore She Bied, for Which His Pather Rad Looked All Over the House in Vala. Oscar Bratz, 17 years old, of 641 Bergen street, Newark, and Andrew Gomunder, 16 years old, of 50 Charles street, Newark, were

arrested in Connor's concert hall, Coney Island, by Police Detectives Clougher and Harris at 1 A. M. yesterday on a charge of carrying loaded revolvers. The two boys had been on the island since Saturday. They were well dressed, had plenty of money, which they spent freely, wore diamonds, and each had a good watch and chain; each also had a bleycle and a revolver. The police suspected the boys of stealing their possessions, and they were accordingly arrested on the technicality of carrying concealed weapons. When searched, Bratz had \$694.25 in his pockets, and Gomunder had over \$150. The two boys were arraigned in the Coner Island Police Court before Justice Finnerty yes-terday morning. Bratz said he was the leader of the two, and that Gomunder was a friend he had taken up and furnished with money. He said his father was Justin Bratz, a collector for Balentine's brewery in Newark. Bratz said he got his money from his mother, who left a large sum to him when she died last January. 'About ten days ago he had a quarrel with his father and ran away from home in consequence, taking his friend with him. The two had \$1,700 between them. They hired a yacht from P. How-ers in Newark, and paying \$50 for a week in advance, started on a pleasure trip. They first went to Norton's Point, Coney Island, and went to Norton's Point, Coney Island, and cruised about for two or three days, living on the yacht. Becoming tired of this sort of fun, they paid Capt. John McCarron of the fug Theress of Coney Island Point \$25 to take the yacht back to Newark. They then purchased a saliboat from H.J. Crawford in Gravesend Bay for \$75. They sailed about Gravesend Bay and Rockaway Beach for a day or two, until they were tired of their second experience on the water.

Rockaway Beach for a day or two, until they were tired of their second experience on the water.

They then left their latest purchase at Gravesend Bay and went to Brooklyn. There they bought two bicysics for \$190 each, and at the same time fitted themselves out in bloyding costumes of the latest style. They gode to Coney Island on their wheels. They arrived about moon on Sunday, and put up at the Sea Beach hotel. Bratz registered as Oscar Smith. Gomunder signed his right name.

The boys are not able to give an accurate account as to where the money they spent at Coney Island, some \$500, went, but Detectives. Clougher and Harris have been able to trace nearly all of it.

Heyond making the rounds of all the "sacred concerts" and treating very lavishly on Sunday the boys did little to attract attention, but on Monday they began to cut a wide swath. That night they went into Bart O'Connor's and treated a large crowd to champagne. After the performance the soubrettes came in for attention of a more substantial kind, It was a \$10 bill each in addition to wine. O'Connor estimated that the pair spent \$300 there. Tuesday night they visited Cennor's Allambra, on the lower soil of the Bowery. Here they repeated their performance of the night before, opening champagne and giving presents. Bratz gave one of the stage girls a diamend pin worth \$100 and a \$50 bill. It was here that the detective decided to arrest the young pair.

it was here that the detective decided to arrest the young pair.

When the boys were arraigned Bretz's father, Justin Brats, was on hand. He had heard of his son's arrest through the Newark police, who had been communicated with by the Coney Island police. He corroborated what his son had said as to his own position and residence, but gave a decidedly different account of the mode young Bratz got his money.

"My wife died last January in a hospital," he said. "She left all her money to me. When we came to look up her affairs we found she had drawn from the bank just before her death \$3,000 of the money she had left in her will. We began to look for this money, and searched high and low for it, but couldn't find it, though I was sure it was in the house, because I didn't see how my wife could have used it. But I finally gave it up for lost. My boy worked in a jewelry store in Newark until he ran away from home ten days ago. He ran away because I had punished him for some misconduct. I know elry store in Newark until he ran away from home ten days ago. He ran away because I had punished him for some misconduct. I know nothing of his companion." After Bratz had made this recital to Judge Finnerty in the presence of his son, the Judge admonished the boy that if he would tell a straightforward story as to where he got his money it would be decidedly to his advantage. The boy thought it over a moment, and then said:

The boy thought it over a moment, and then said:

"Just before mother died, she gave me about \$1,000, which she had drawn from the bank. She said she wanted me to keep it for my own use. So I took it, and, not knowing what to do with it then, I put it away wrapped up in a newspaper in one of mother's old bustles. I hid it away in an old stove in the attic. I let it stay there from the time I hid it in January until the other day, when I decided to leave home. Then I got the money, and with my friend started out. There's all there is to it.

Judge Finnerty decided he would fine the boys \$10 each for carrying concealed weapons. This was paid by Bratz, senior. After a good deal of sound advice from the Judge regarding their future conduct, the boys left court with Mr. Bratz. The money and other property taken from the boys, are now in the hands of the Coney Island Property Clerk, awaiting the usual procedure he boys are now in the hands of the

### MUST PROMISE TO PAY IN FUTURE. Commissioner Senner Still After Some of the Steamship Lines.

Commissioner of Immigration Senner does not like the way the Cunard and the French lines have complied with his request that they shall pay the bills for the detention of all suspected mmigrants. He said yesterday that he had reccived a "very impertinent letter" from the Cunard Company. "I wrote," he added, "that I would not receive it as an answer to mine of a I would not receive it as an answer to mine of a previous date. They offered to pay the bifl now due, but said nothing about continuing to pay, the bills, and also remarked that they thought the rule was being arbitrarily enforced. Unless they write in a very different tone and sign a contract to pay the bills for the next year, at least, I shall examine the immigrants that come in the next ship on board.

"I have also had a letter in similar terms from the French line and I shall treat them as I do the Cunard people. The White Star line has not communicated with me in any way, The department is having contracts prepared which all the lines will have to sign. Many of the lines have already signed contracts, and these will, of course, make no objection to signing those now in preparation.

The warm weather was drawn into the middle lantic and New England States yesteriay by an area of low pressure over the lake regions and St. Law-rence Valley, the temperature averaging about 90°, and on the immediate coast about 92°, The heat is likely to continue to-day, except for a slight tempe rary drop to the temperature in this vicinity and the New England States to night. A second-low pressure over the northwest is developing a warm wave in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. With these conditions in sight, the rest of the week is tikely to be

The weather was generally fair in all districts, with light to fresh south west winds along the coast.

It was fair and warm in this city. The humidity during the meraing stood at 82 per cent, and averaged 70 per cent, for the day; highest official beinger attree, 92; lowest, 67; wind southwest; average velocity, 10 miles an hour; baromieter corrected to read to sea level at 8 a. 30, 10; 8 F. M., 30, 00.

The thermometer at Perry pharmacy to Two firms The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy to Tue Sun ouliding recorded the temperature yesterday as fol-

### 10 10 340 F.M. 10 10 3 F.M. 10 10 3 F.M. 17 83 W.M. # A M Average on July 25, 1893 Told

WARRINGTON FORECAST FOR THURSDAY. For New England and eastern New York, fair ; worth-For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania,

Sew Jersey, Belaware, and Maryland, fair; slight changes in temperature; southwest winds.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, fairs For western New York, fair; winds shifting to south

Borses, Enringes, &c.

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